



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Buonocore reports, September 21, as follows:

Inspection service at Naples and Palermo, week ended September 19, 1903.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Sept. 16	Nord America	New York	1,157	150	1,420	44
18	Hohenzollern	do	652	170	1,041	29

PALMERO.

Sept. 17	Manila	New Orleans	1,273	100	1,600	99
----------	--------------	-------------------	-------	-----	-------	----

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Dysentery.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, August 23, as follows:

During the week ended August 23, 1903, three steamers were inspected.

During the above period cases of contagious disease in Yokohama were officially notified as follows: Enteric fever, 10 cases, 3 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, 0 deaths; dysentery, 11 cases, 1 death. No cases of plague or cholera were reported.

It is stated that there have been more than 7,000 cases of dysentery in Japan this year, Tokyo Fu and Kanagawa Ken contributing rather largely to this total.

Plague and cholera.

During the week ended August 29, 1903, seven steamers, having an aggregate personnel of 694 crew and 670 passengers, were inspected; 217 steerage passengers were bathed, and 308 pieces of baggage disinfected.

No official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama of later date than August 22 has been received. Press reports, however, indicate that five probable cases of plague have occurred in Yokohama since the above date.

Cases of cholera continue to be reported in Kobe and elsewhere in southern Japan.

Week ended September 5, 1903: Eight vessels, having a total personnel of 609 crew and 474 passengers, were inspected; 42 crew and 130 steerage passengers were bathed, their clothing being disinfected.

The official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama for the week ended August 29 is as follows: Enteric fever, 5 cases, 1 death; diph-